

## ROYAL PRINCE IS HERO IN RANKS

Under False Name Cousin of King of Italy Serves as Corporal.

### DEEDS AMAZE HIS COMRADES

Not Even the Officers Knew at First That Youngster Who Showed Such Reckless Courage Was of Royal Blood.

Rome.—The Gazzetta di Torino, telling about the count of Salemi, cousin of the king of Italy, recalls how he fought in the beginning of the war in Val d'Ausa under the false name of Maximilian Mombello. Nobody, not even the officers, knew at first that the vigorous youngster, so good and mild of temperament, so magnificent in his reckless courage, was Prince Umberto, count of Salemi.

The hour of danger found him calm, serene, sure of himself, like a veteran Alpinist. His own comrades, always tried in the most daring feats, were amazed at his deeds of valor. When they praised him Corporal Maximilian Mombello would answer with a proud smile: "I—but I am a special corporal." His manner quickly won him the friendship and favor of all, from the soldiers to the officers.

#### Count Starts a School.

The count of Salemi found a way, even under fire, to start a school for the illiterate. The pupils attended willingly, for the instructor, Corporal Maximilian Mombello, was in truth genial—patient to a fault, happy, learned and, above all, generous in rewarding the students at the close of the lessons. A draught of wine, a portion of bread were ready for all in his trench ration. His greatest joy was on the arrival of the mail in the evening. If the enemy permitted, he devoted himself to reading and writing letters. He was often surprised, moved or disturbed by the letter he received or sent—a letter from his mother or to his mother.

One day, however, it leaked out among the officers that Mombello was the Prince Salemi of royal blood. It was passed along to the stupefied sol-

diers. "What?" they asked him. "Are you a royal highness?" "Yes," the count answered. "What of it?" The answer reassured the soldiers.

#### Promoted to Captaincy.

Although Maximilian Mombello came to be known again as the count of Salemi, a prince of the royal house of Savoy, he remained their corporal; and he continued to be till the day when he was promoted, to become later a lieutenant and a captain of bombardiers.

He died from pneumonia at the front among his devoted soldiers just before the end of hostilities. He had just been promoted and commanded a bombardment battery of the army of the Grappa.

Although a son of Prince Amadeo and the Princess Letitia of Savoy-Bonaparte, the young count, who was twenty-seven, enlisted at the outbreak of the war as a simple soldier in the Catania light cavalry. He was in the war zone for three years, took part in several important actions and won a silver medal of valor by heroic conduct.

### BELGIUM'S QUEEN IN LIEGE



Queen Elizabeth of Belgium was given an enthusiastic reception in Liege. The photograph shows her carrying flowers presented to her by her subjects.

## ROME GIVES U. S. FAMOUS PALACE

Bankers Purchase Historic Home to House All American Organizations.

### TO PROMOTE CLOSER RELATIONS

Will Be Permanent Headquarters for Representatives Sent to Italy by American Business and Financial Institutions.

Rome.—Thanks to the generosity of Italian financial and commercial interests, the United States will have a house of its own in Rome.

The Palazzo Salviati, one of the famous group of historic family palaces that line the Corso Umberto, formerly the Flaminian way, has just been purchased by the big banking interests of Italy, rechristened "La Casa dell'America" or "The American House," and placed at the disposal of all societies, organizations and movements that have for their object the furthering of commercial, financial, social and industrial relations between the United States and Italy.

#### Banks Provide Money.

The project was planned by Minister of Provisions Crespi, who through his contact with American Food Administrator Hoover, became convinced

of the great mutual benefit to be derived by Italy and America through closer relations. The money for the purchase of the palace was put up by the leading banking institutions of Italy.

The Salviati palace, which is near the entrance of the Corso Umberto into Piazza Venezia, or where the Flaminian way formerly led up to the Capitoline hill, is surrounded by the other equally historic palaces of the Odescalchi and Doria families. Its interior furnishings and decorations will be kept intact as far as possible.

#### A Permanent Headquarters.

The first floor of the palace will be occupied by the central headquarters of the Italian-American league, of which Senator Ruffini is president and which has for its object promoting every possible relation between the American and Italian peoples.

The second floor will be given over to the offices of financial organizations that are especially interested in Italian and American stocks and bonds.

Still other portions of the palace will be given over to the societies and organizations promoting interests along special lines between the United States and Italy.

#### GET MORE HEAT FROM COAL

Georgia Man Has Formula Which He Says Will Get Maximum Warmth From Fuel.

Decatur, Ga.—The following formula for getting the maximum amount of heat out of coal is by L. F. Scott:

First, get the coal.

Put three pounds of soda or saleratus in four gallons of water. Dissolve and sprinkle over coal in sufficient quantity to leave same frosted, when solution evaporates.

If the coal does not now burn brighter and give off more heat there is something the matter with the soda.

### Private Ignores Orders, Gets 15-Year Sentence.

Camp Meade, Md.—Because he refused to carry coal for the detachment kitchen at the base hospital here, Private Russell S. Powell of Pennsylvania, attached to the medical department, has been sentenced to 15 years in the discipline barracks.

coffin was lowered. Kohl was the only American to be buried in a cemetery holding 32,000 Russians and Roumanians.

"Nine Russians were buried in the one grave with Kohl. I tied an identification disk to his wrist before burial. After the burial the Germans stuck up a cross which read: 'Nine Russians, one American.'"

### TOTS HURT BY "PRETTY TOYS"

Scores of Children in Serbia Maimed by Picking Up Austrian "Dud" Shells.

London.—The war is still taking its toll of children in Moonsstr. The Serbian hospital contains scores of little ones who have been maimed for life or severely injured by explosions of "pretty toys" they have picked up along the roadsides or in the yards of the homes they recently have reoccupied.

The toys are "dud" shells dropped into the city and its environs by Austrian and Bulgarian batteries.

## THE KINSHIP OF THE NEW AMERICAN

Aims and Ideals of the United States and Canada Will Soon Be Signed.

The war is over, peace will soon be signed, the fighting nations have sheathed their swords, and the day of reconstruction has come.

#### What of It?

Hundreds of thousands of men, taken from the fields of husbandry, from the ranks of labor, from the four walls of the counting house, and the confines of the workshop, taken from them to do their part, their large part, in the prevention of the spoliation of the world, and in the meantime removed from the gear of common everyday life, will be returning, only to find in many cases old positions filled, the machinery with which they were formerly attached dislocated.

Are they to become aimless wanderers, with the ultimate possibility of augmenting an army of menacing loafers? If they do it is because their ability to assist in laying new foundations, in building up much required structures, is underestimated. Men who have fought as they have fought, who have risked and faced dangers as they have, are not of the caliber likely to flinch when it comes to the restoration of what the enemy partially destroyed, when it comes to the reconstruction of the world the ideals of which they had in view when they took part in the great struggle whose Divine purpose was to bring about this reconstruction.

Inured to toil, thoughtless of fatigue, trained in initiative and hardened by their outdoor exercise they will return better and stronger men, boys will have matured and young men will have developed.

They will decide of themselves lines of action and thought, and what their future should and will be. On the field of battle they developed alertness and wisdom, and they will return with both shedding from every pore.

Action was their by-word and it will stand them in good stead now that the din of the battle no longer rings in their ears, or the zero hour signals them to the fray, and it will continue during their entire existence.

But if they return to find their old avocation gone, their places filled, the institutions with which they were connected no longer exist, new walks of life and employment must be opened to them. It may be that the counting house, the factory, the workshop will have lost their attraction. The returned soldier will look elsewhere for employment; within his reach there is always the "Forward-to-the-Land" necessity. In this lies the remedy that will not only take care of a multitude of those who may not be able to return to their former occupations, whose desires are not to do so, whose health prohibits them from indoor life or whose outdoor habits from the past one, two, three or four years have given them such a taste and desire for it that confinement would be unbearable. Farm life will thus appeal to them, and the indications are that it will be taken advantage of by thousands. It means much to them as well as to the Continent of America that provides the opportunity to the world at large, and to the stricken and famished nations of Europe, who not only today, but for years to come, will require the sustenance that can only largely be supplied by the United States and Canada. By following the pursuit of agriculture the returned soldier will continue the cause he so greatly advanced when fighting on the field of battle. Both countries have undeveloped areas yet open to settlement.

There is little need here to direct attention to the wealth that has come to the farmers of Canada within the past few years. It is not only in grain growing that unqualified and almost unequalled success has followed honest effort, but the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs has been large source of profit. These are facts that are well known to the many friends and acquaintances of the thousands of farmers from the United States who have acquired wealth on the prairies of Western Canada. Farms of from one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty acres of the richest soil may be secured on reasonable terms, and with an excellent climate, with a school system equal to any in the world, and desirable social conditions, little else could be asked.

Canadian statesmen are today busily engaged planning for the future of the returned soldier with a view to making him independent of state help after the immediate necessary assistance has been granted, the main idea being to show in the fullest degree the country's appreciation of the services he has rendered.

But, now that the war is ended, and the fact apparent that of all vocations the most profitable and independent is that of the farmer, there will be a strong desire to secure farm lands for cultivation. Canada offers the opportunity to those seeking, not as speculation but as production. The deepest interest is taken by Federal and Provincial authorities to further the welfare of the farmer and secure a maximum return for his efforts. Large sums of money are spent in educational and experimental work. Engaged in Experimental and Demonstration farms, and in the agricultural colleges, are men of the highest technical knowl-

edge and practical experience, some being professors of international reputation. The results of experiments and tests are free and available to all. Educational opportunities for farmers are the concern of the Government and appreciation is shown by the number of farmers who attend the free courses.

Agriculture in Canada has reached a high standard, notwithstanding which lands are low in price.

Thus upon the United States and Canada for many years will rest the great burden of feeding the world. With free interchange of travel, difficulties of crossing and recrossing removed, Canada may look for a speedy resumption of the large influx of settlers from the United States which prevailed previous to the war. During the war period there was a dread of something, no one seemed to know what: if the American went to Canada he might be conscripted, put in prison, or in his attempt to cross the border he would meet with innumerable difficulties, most of which, of course, was untrue. These untruths were circulated for a purpose by an element, which, it was discovered had an interest in fomenting and creating trouble and distrust between two peoples whose language and aims in life should be anything but of an unfriendly character. The draft law of the United States adopted for the carrying out of the high purposes had in view by the United States kept many from going to Canada during the period of the war. The citizen army of the United States was quickly mobilized, and contained a large percentage of the young men from the farms. In this way many were prevented from going to Canada.

That is all over now. There are no real or imaginary restrictions; there is no draft law to interfere. On the contrary there is an unfathomable depth of good feeling, and the long existing friendship is stronger than ever. This has been brought about by the knowledge of what has been done in the recent great struggle, each vying with the other in giving credit for what was accomplished. In thought and feeling, in language, in aims in life, in work, in desire to build up a new world, there has been bred a kinship which is as indissoluble as time itself.—Advertisement.

## Weekly Health Talks

Where Most Sickness Begins and Ends

BY FRANKLIN DUANE, M. D.

It can be said broadly that most human sickness begins in the stomach and ends in the stomach. Good digestion means good health, and poor digestion means bad health. The minute your stomach fails to properly dispose of the food you eat, troubles begin to crop out in various forms. Indigestion and dyspepsia are the commonest forms, but thin, impure blood, headaches, backaches, pimples, blotches, dizziness, belching, coated tongue, weakness, poor appetite, sleeplessness, coughs, colds and bronchitis are almost as common. There is but one way to have good health, and that is to put and keep your stomach in good order. This is easy to do if you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a wonderful tonic and blood purifier, and is so safe to take, for it is made of roots and herbs. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., stands behind this standard medicine, and it is good to know that so distinguished a physician is proud to have his name identified with it. When you take Golden Medical Discovery, you are getting the benefit of the experience of a doctor whose reputation goes all around the earth. Still more, you get a temperance medicine that contains not a drop of alcohol or narcotic of any kind. Long ago Dr. Pierce combined certain valuable vegetable ingredients—without the use of alcohol—so that these remedies always have been strictly temperance medicines.

If piles are torturing you, get and use Pierce's Anodyne Pile Ointment. The quick relief it gives is hard to believe until you try it. If constipated Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken while using Anodyne Pile Ointment. Few indeed are the cases which these splendid remedies will not relieve and usually overcome. They are so good that nearly every drug store has them for sale.

**Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura**  
Scalp, Ointment, Talcum, etc., each. Samples of "Cuticura," Dept. E. Boston.

**FOR SALE** Buff Leghorn eggs and stock. Write for catalog. Oak Lawn Poultry Farm, Box 118, Warrenton, Mo.

W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, NO. 7-1919.

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The Year Book also represents the packer's side of the Federal Trade Commission investigation, upon which Congress is asked to base action against the industry.

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### FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR RETURNING



A remarkable photograph showing French prisoners returning home as they pass over a bridge on the Little Rhine at Strassburg. Troops of the German revolutionary party are seen guarding the bridge.

## LET SICK U. S. MAN DIE

Huns Fail to Provide Medicine for Yankee.

Prisoner Is Victim of Pneumonia and Is Buried With Nine Others.

Winchester, England.—Due to the fact the Germans failed to provide medicine or proper hospital facilities at Camp Tuel, West Prussia, John H. Kohl of Woodhaven, N. Y., died from pneumonia after the armistice was signed, according to Joseph R. Dennen of Trenton, N. J. Dennen was of the Six Hundred and Forty-second American Ambulance unit and likewise a prisoner at Tuel.

"Kohl of Company G, One Hundred and Sixth Infantry, was captured September 27 after twice being wounded in the knee," said Dennen. "Kohl later developed pneumonia through ex-

posure. The Germans gave us only two blankets and a small quantity of coke for our fire. I gave Kohl one of my blankets and we put two pairs of socks on his feet and spread shirts and such extra clothing as we had on his bed to make up for the deficiency in blankets. There were two American doctors in the camp—Lieut. John S. Abbott of St. Paul, Minn., and Lieut. Joseph P. Burke of Pittsburgh, Pa.—and they did all they could, but could not obtain any medicine.

"Kohl died November 18. The Germans stripped the body and placed it in an ordinary box which they left outside the barracks for seven hours before burial. Four Americans and two Frenchmen carried him to the grave. When other Americans tried to accompany the body the guards forced them back. The American doctors, however, pushed the guards aside and ran through the cemetery gate, getting to the grave just as the